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DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, 2 - 15 APRIL 1953

Comment: This report presents information, from 2 - 15 April 1953 Soviet newspapers, on the fulfillment of light industry plans for the first quarter 1953, particularly for the textile, clothing, and footwear industries. Some information is given on fulfillment or failure to fulfill plans in 1952. This report also notes the above-plan pledges made by certain enterprises and the proposed expansion and mechanization of others.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.<sup>7</sup>Cotton-Ginning Industry

By 21 March, ginneries of Bukharskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, had fulfilled the first quarter 1953 plan and, by the end of March, had produced 10 percent more cotton fiber than called for by plan. The Bukhara Ginnery fulfilled the first quarter 1953 plan 122 percent, and the Karakul' Ginnery, 117 percent. During the same period, productivity of fiber cleaners at the Kermine Ginnery in Bukharskaya Oblast increased almost 40 percent.(1)

During the first quarter 1953, Fergana Ginnery No 1 in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the plan 117 percent. The ginnery pledged to produce 250 metric tons of cotton fiber and 12 metric tons of linters above the April 1953 plan.(2) The Tashkent Ginnery imeni Akhunbabayev in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 150 metric tons of cotton fiber and 12 metric tons of linters above the April 1953 plan.(3) The Yangi-Yul' Ginnery in the same republic pledged to produce, by 1 May, 200 metric tons of cotton fiber and 50 metric tons of linters above the April 1953 plan.(4)

By 1955, production of cotton fiber in the Turkmen SSR is to double, as compared with 1950. The Isoltan Ginnery in the Turkmen SSR pledged to produce 450 metric tons of cotton fiber above the 1953 plan.(5)

The Osh Ginnery in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce 100 metric tons of cotton fiber above the April 1953 plan.(6)

- 1 -

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50X1-HUM

Textile Industry

## 1. Cotton

In 1953, spinning and weaving production at the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine in the Estonian SSR is to be expanded. By the end of 1953, the enterprise is to have received 111 new looms and 50 spinning machines.(7)

By the end of 1952, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine in the Estonian SSR had increased production of gray goods 87.4 percent, as compared with 1950. By April 1953, daily production of the combine weavers equaled the monthly production in 1947. Average daily production per weaver increased from 130.1 meters in 1950 to 175.6 meters in 1953. In 1953, weavers of the combine are to receive 250 automatic looms.(8) A total of 500 looms is to be installed in the combine in 1953.(7)

The Textile Mill imeni 1 Dekabr' in the Estonian SSR pledged to produce, by 1 May, 192,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(8)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of cotton fabrics in the Latvian SSR is to double, as compared with 1950. The Zasulauka Manufaktura Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR pledged to fulfill the plan for the first 4 months of 1953 by 25 April and to produce by the end of the month 80,000 meters of fabrics and 6 metric tons of cotton yarn above plan.(9)

During the first quarter 1953, the Kirovabad Textile Combine imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 530,000 meters of fabrics and 110 metric tons of yarn above plan.(10) [An earlier source quotes an above-plan production of 650,000 meters of cotton fabrics for the first quarter 1953.(11)]

As of April 1953, average daily doffing of fabrics from the machine at the Furmanova Mill No 2 in Ivanovskaya Oblast had been increased to 257 meters. Weavers of the mill pledged to produce 113,000 meters of "byaz" [cheap cotton cloth] above the April 1953 plan, including 20,800 meters from raw materials saved. During the first 10 days of April, the mill produced 53,575 meters of fabrics above plan.(12) During the first quarter 1953, the Ivanovo Mixed-Yarn Combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced more than 200,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(13)

Cotton enterprises of Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 4,400,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the 1953 plan; cotton enterprises of Moscow, 1,400,000 meters above plan.(14) The Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine in Moscow pledged to produce 500,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(15)

In 1952, the First Cotton-Printing Mill in Moscow produced low-quality fabrics. Of 160,832 meters of fabrics inspected in 1952 which were received by the Central Department Store, 13,628 meters or 8.5 percent had serious production defects such as blotches, blurs, or blank spots. This was the average percentage of defective goods, but the percentage by individual fabric was even higher. Of 7,897 meters of sateen No 111, 23.2 percent was defective.

As of 13 April, the quality of fabrics produced by the mill had not been improved in 1953. Of 1,532 meters of sateen No 134 inspected in April [as of the 13th], 759 meters were returned to the mill by the Central Department Store and the rest was marked down to lower grades. Of 2,443 meters of sateen No 154, 1,174 meters were considered substandard. More than a third, or 2,054 of 5,530 meters, of the plain-colored cotton fabrics was streaked.(16)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Moscow Cotton-Printing Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce, by 1 May, 350,000 meters of clear printed fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(17)

The Chimkent Cotton Combine is to be put in operation in 1953. This combine will be the largest textile enterprise in the Kazakh SSR and is to produce several million meters of fabrics annually.(18)

By the end of 1952, the Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin in the Uzbek SSR had increased production 40 percent as, compared with 1950.(19)

In 1955, production of cotton fabrics in the Turkmen SSR is to increase 1.6 times, as compared with 1950.(5)

## 2. Wool

During the first quarter 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 4,300 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(11) During the same period, the Krasnyy Azerbaydzhan Wool Fabric Mill in Kirovabad, Azerbaydzhan SSR, produced 1,835 kilograms of yarn and 3,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(20)

In 1953, textile enterprises of Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 550,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan, and textile enterprises of Moscow, 300,000 meters above plan. The Krasnokholmsk Wool Combine in Moscow pledged to produce 200,000 meters of finished wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(14)

## 3. Silk

During the first quarter 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 4,500 kilograms of raw silk above plan.(11)

Silk enterprises of Moscow pledged to produce 1,300,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan.(14) The Krasnaya Roza Silk Combine in Moscow pledged to produce 31,000 meters of unfinished fabrics and 35,000 meters of finished silk fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(21)

At the beginning of 1953, the Moscow Silk Combine imeni Shcherbakov pledged to produce 310,000 meters of unfinished fabrics and 225,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan. However, in April 1953, these amounts were changed to 550,000 meters of unfinished and 400,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan. Specialists have estimated that 100,000 silk dresses could be sewn from this above-plan production.(22) Weaving Mill No 1 of the combine pledged to produce 250,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1953 plan.(23)

During the first few months of 1953, 40 looms for the production of velvet pile and velour fabrics and 80 looms for the production of smooth silk fabrics were set up in shops of the Silk Combine imeni Shcherbakov in Moscow. In 1953, the combine is to set up 100 more looms.(22)

During the first quarter 1953, the Krasnyy Tkach Silk-Weaving Mill in the Tadzhik SSR produced 33,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(24)

The Osh Silk Combine in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce more than 10,000 meters of silk fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(25)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

## 4. Other Textiles

In 1953, the Pysarnu Flax-Spinning Mill in the Estonian SSR is to receive 40 new looms.(7)

In 1953, the Chernovtsy Textile Combine in the Ukrainian SSR is to produce 200,000 meters of fabrics and 4 metric tons of yarn above plan.(26) The Chernovtsy Textile Mill pledged to produce 400,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(15)

In 1952, textile enterprises of Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 1,397 metric tons of yarn, more than 20 million meters of gray goods, and nearly 14 million meters of finished fabrics above plan. During the year, 1,500 metric tons of yarn were saved.(27)

In 1953, the Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR pledged to produce 35 metric tons of yarn, 120,000 meters of unfinished fabrics, and 50,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(26)

Clothing Industry

The Marat Knitwear Factory in the Estonian SSR pledged to produce, by 1 May, 30,000 knitted garments above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(29) As of 4 April 1953, 50 new automatic machines for stocking production had been received and installed in the Punane Koyt Factory in Tallin, Estonian SSR.(7)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, hosiery production in the Latvian SSR is to double, as compared with 1950.(9)

In 1953, the Kishinev Sewing Factory No 1 in the Moldavian SSR is to increase production of sewn articles 16 percent, as compared with 1950.(30)

In 1953, knitwear enterprises of Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 135,000 knitted garments and 560,000 pairs of hosiery above plan. Knitwear and sewing enterprises of Moscow pledged to produce 1,350,000 pairs of hosiery and 82,000 coats, suits, and dresses above the 1953 plan. In 1952, the Ivanteyevskaya Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Moskovskaya Oblast failed to produce 1,300,000 pairs of stockings and 17,000 pairs of men's knitted underwear.(14) During the first quarter 1953, the Moscow Stocking Factory imeni Bauman produced more than 100,000 pairs of hosiery above plan. Recently, the factory put in operation 65 machines used in the production of a new assortment of men's socks.(31)

In 1955, hosiery production in the Turkmen SSR is to more than double and production of cotton articles is to increase 50 percent, as compared with 1950.(5)

Footwear Industry

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, leather footwear production in the Latvian SSR is to increase 90 percent, as compared with 1950.(9) The Riga Footwear Factory imeni 1 May in the Latvian SSR planned to produce more than 27,000 pairs of footwear in April 1953.(32)

During the first quarter 1953, the Kishinev Styled Footwear Factory in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the gross production plan 112.2 percent. The factory pledged to produce, by 1 May, 900 pairs of footwear above the April 1953 plan.(33)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

During the first quarter 1953, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 7,300 pairs of footwear above plan.(11) During this period, the Baku Custom-Made Footwear Factory in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 2,294 pairs of footwear above plan. The factory pledged to fulfill the plan for the first 4 months of 1953 by 21 April and to produce by the end of the month 2,600 pairs of footwear above plan.(34)

During the first 8 days of April 1953, the Baku Footwear Factory No 2 in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 1,500 pairs of footwear above plan. The factory pledged to produce 6,500 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(35)

The Krasnyy Treugol'nik Rubber Footwear Factory in Leningrad pledged to produce, in 1953, 100,000 pairs of footwear from economized raw materials saved. The factory produced 62,000 pairs of rubber footwear above the March 1953 plan.(36) The Krasnyy Treugol'nik Factory pledged to produce, by 1 May, 50,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(37)

Footwear enterprises of Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 70,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan, and footwear enterprises of Moscow, 300,000 pairs above plan. The Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 100,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(14) In 1953, the Moscow Styled Footwear Factory No 3 is to produce 44 percent more footwear than in 1950.(21)

As of 14 April, nearly 4,000 pairs of boots, soft heelless shoes, and slippers marked first grade at the Semipalatinsk Footwear Factory in the Kazakh SSR had been inspected in 1953. More than 3,200 pairs of this amount were changed to second and third grade, and more than 700 pairs were considered below standard and were completely rejected. Not one pair was considered first grade.(38)

In 1955, production of footwear in the Turkmen SSR is to increase approximately 1.5 times, as compared with 1950.(5)

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- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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- 6 -

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